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No. 34,927/82.

Miscellaneous.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

November 18, 1882.

Sir,

The Local Government Board for Ireland acknowledge the receipt of your Minute of the 17th instant, and in accordance with the desire expressed by the Lord Lieutenant, they have now the honour to submit, for his Excellency's information, a report as to what has been done up to the present time towards carrying out the emigration clauses of the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1882.

On the passing of the Arrears of Rent Act the Lord Lieutenant appointed a Committee, consisting of Mr. Redington and Major Gaskell, to assist in drawing up rules for regulating the emigration to be conducted under its provisions, and to inquire into the facilities which would be afforded by the governments of the various places to which emigrants might be sent, the best times of year for sending them, and the arrangements necessary for their reception and employment on reaching their destination.

The rules have now been drawn up and approved, and copies are annexed hereto.

The Committee, after putting themselves into communication with the various Colonial authorities, have furnished a report, of which a copy is annexed.

This was only a preliminary report, but it appears to show that it is to Canada that the emigrants should principally be sent. The best time for sending emigrants to that Colony is from April to October.

The result of the communications of the Committee with the authorities of the United States is embodied (from I to K) in a report which the Local Government Board have to-day received from Major Gaskell, a copy of which is annexed.

There is an evident desire on the part of many of the poorer unions to take advantage of the Act, and annexed is a statement showing that, in addition to the five unions scheduled by the Act, the boards of guardians of 26 unions have applied to have the whole or part of the unions scheduled.

Out of this number, 12 unions have been wholly or in part scheduled, and the applications of the remainder are under consideration.

Some of the electoral divisions are, however, so poor that it is scarcely possible, even with the extended period for repayment of loans which the Act gives, for them to borrow any money for the purpose of emigration.

The Local Government Board have applied, through the Emigration Committee, to Mr. Tuke's Committee with the view of ascertaining whether in such cases they will take the place of the guardians, and find the means necessary to supplement the maximum grant of 5*l.* a head which the Government can give.

Mr. Tuke's Committee have now intimated their willingness to assist and co-operate with the Emigration Committee, subject to the rules made by the Lord Lieutenant, and they will undertake the arrangements for the emigration of persons from the number of electoral divisions stated in the following unions, namely:—

Belmullet Union	8 electoral divisions.
Clifden " "	3 " "
Newport " "	5 " "
Oughterard " "	4 " "

Under this arrangement the operation of the guardians and Mr. Tuke's Committee will be kept separate.

In the electoral divisions thus assisted by Mr. Tuke's Committee emigration will be met by the maximum grant of 5*l.*, supplemented by contributions from Mr. Tuke's fund, and the selection of emigrants will rest with the Emigration Committee and Mr. Tuke's Committee.

In other poor electoral divisions the emigration must be carried on by the guardians, and will be met by the maximum grant of 5*l.*, supplemented by loans or moneys raised by the guardians, and the selection of emigrants will rest with the guardians and Emigration Committee.

A

In divisions somewhat better off financially the Government grant will be 4*l.*, 3*l.*, or 2*l.* a head, according to the position of the division, and the cost of emigration will be met by this contribution, together with moneys raised by the guardians for the purpose on the security of the rates, and the selection will rest jointly with the guardians and the Emigration Committee.

In electoral divisions where the whole cost can be raised by the guardians on the security of the rates there will be no Government grant, and the selection will be entirely in the hands of the guardians.

In all the above cases the emigration will be conducted subject to the provisions of the emigration rules.

The greatest care has been taken in the framing of these rules to secure that the emigrants are properly looked after. A male and female agent will be appointed both at the ports of embarkation and disembarkation to look after their comfort.

At present it is not intended to send out more than about 15 families in one ship, so as not to throw too many of them on the labour market at once, and, from all accounts the Local Government Board have, there will be no difficulty in obtaining suitable employment for as many as may be sent. Another feature of the scheme is, that whole families only, as a rule, are to be emigrated under the provisions of the Act.

No objection will be raised to boards of guardians assisting individuals who can contribute themselves, either in the shape of money or of passage tickets sent to them by their friends: but, as a rule, the Government grant will only be given in such cases where they form part of a whole family emigrating.

At the present moment one of the Emigration Committee, Mr. Redington, is visiting the unions scheduled under the Act with the Local Government Board's inspector of the district, to explain the advantages of the scheme, and the conditions attaching to Government aid.

Between the 7th and 16th instant Mr. Redington attended to meet the boards of guardians in Swineford, Westport, Newport, Clifden, and Oughterard Unions.

The guardians generally appeared to be desirous to take advantage of the facilities offered by the Act to effect the emigration of poor persons from their unions, and the guardians of Swineford, Westport, Newport, and Oughterard Unions determined to post notices through their districts inviting applications from persons wishing to be assisted to emigrate.

The greatest care will be exercised in the selection of agents, both in this country at the ports of embarkation, and particularly at the ports of disembarkation abroad. At these latter ports the emigration agents of the Colonial authorities will probably be employed, and a lady to look after the comfort of the women and children will be associated with the agent at each place.

Although, as has been stated in paragraph 5, it is to Canada that emigrants must mainly be sent, a letter has been addressed to the Colonial Office asking them to forward an application to each of the following governments, asking if it be possible for them to provide free passages for such numbers of persons of the agricultural labourer and domestic servant class as we may desire to send to them, namely:—

Victoria,
South Australia,
New South Wales,
Queensland,
Tasmania,

New Zealand,
Capé of Good Hope,
Natal, and
Western Australia.

In all arrangements with the guardians the Local Government Board desire to leave them as free as possible, in fact to throw upon them the whole of the work, subject only to a compliance with the rules, and the concurrence of the Committee in the selection of persons to be emigrated.

The Local Government Board, however, will at all times be ready to give the guardians the benefit of the assistance and advice of the Emigration Committee, who are required by the rules to satisfy themselves as to the adequacy of the arrangements made, and to report them in detail to the Board, whose approval of them must be obtained before the despatch of any selected emigrants.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. BANKS,
Secretary.

To R. G. C. Hamilton.

ENCLOSURES.

- A.—Rules for scheduled Unions and Electoral Divisions.
 B.—Rules, under section 18, borrowing.
 C.—First Report of Emigration Committee, 10th October 1882.
 D.—Report of Major Gaskill of results of Conference in London, 18th October.
 E.—List of Unions which have applied to be scheduled, and result up to 15th November 1882.

A.

EMIGRATION.—45 & 46 Victoria, Cap. 47.

RULES prescribed by the LORD LIEUTENANT in relation to the Emigration of POOR PERSONS under the 16th, 19th, 20th, and 21st Sections of the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1882.

Selection.

I. Boards of Guardians who are desirous to borrow money to supplement the grants offered by the Government for the emigration of poor persons resident within any electoral division of their union scheduled under the 20th section of the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act shall prepare lists in the annexed Form (7 C). In making the selection they will be aided by the Emigration Committee acting under the Local Government Board, or one member thereof; and they shall submit such lists to the Local Government Board, with a view of obtaining the Board's consent, as provided in section 20 of 12 & 13 Vict. cap. 104.

II. As a rule, the Government grants shall be applied to the emigration of whole families only, but individuals may, in exceptional cases, be approved; and, if females, they must place themselves under the care of a married couple approved by the guardians, or of some person appointed by them, until they arrive at their destination.

Applicants for assistance to emigrate should, in all cases, be warned not to leave their employment, nor to make any preparation to emigrate, until they shall receive notice that they have been selected. Such notice of selection shall be given to every approved emigrant as soon as possible after the decision of the approving authority shall have been made known.

Provision of Funds.

III. The treasurer of the union shall be requested to open a separate account, to be called the "Emigration Account," to the credit of which the money borrowed by the guardians for emigration purposes shall be lodged. The Government grant shall be paid into the same account, and cheques on this account shall be signed in the usual manner by the presiding chairman of any board meeting and two other guardians present thereat, and shall be countersigned by the clerk to the guardians.

If the whole number of persons for whose emigration grants are made by the Government shall not be sent out by the guardians, the grants made in respect of such persons shall be returned to the Commissioners of Public Works.

A monthly return shall be furnished to the Local Government Board by the clerk of the union, and countersigned by a member of the Emigration Committee, showing the number of emigrants who have embarked during the preceding month.

The guardians shall use their discretion in requiring applicants to contribute a portion of the cost of their emigration, and the amount of such contribution shall be paid into the emigration account.

Outfit.

IV. The guardians, in conjunction with the Emigration Committee, or one member thereof, shall see that each emigrant has at least the following outfit, subject, in the case of a child, to such modification as the guardians, with the approval of the Emigration Committee, may direct, viz.:-

Males.	Females.
1 suit of clothes.	1 dress.
1 overcoat.	1 jacket.
2 shirts.	2 woollen petticoats.
2 pairs of socks.	2 sets of underclothing.
2 handkerchiefs.	2 pairs of stockings.
1 muffler.	2 handkerchiefs.
1 pair of boots.	1 shawl.
1 hat or cap.	1 pair of boots.
2 towels.	1 hat or bonnet.
1 brush and comb.	2 towels.
1 rug or coverlet.	1 brush and comb.
1 bag or box.	Sewing and knitting materials.
	1 rug or coverlet.
	1 bag or box.

A ship outfit shall also be provided, consisting of—

A mattress and pillow.
A knife, fork, and spoon.
A tin plate, drinking mug, and can.
1 lb. marine soap.

Embarkation Arrangements.

V. The guardians, in conjunction with the Emigration Committee, or one member thereof, shall provide for the conveyance of the emigrants to the port of embarkation, and for their board and lodging while there. Two agents, one male and one female (man and wife if possible), shall be appointed by the Government to act under the Emigration Committee in superintending the whole of the arrangements at the port of embarkation.

Ocean Passage.

VI. The guardians, in conjunction with the Emigration Committee, or one member thereof, shall make contracts for the conveyance of the emigrants from the port of embarkation to the country to which they are going, or shall place them at the time of embarkation in charge of the person or persons through whose agency they will be conveyed to their destination.

Reception and Disposal.

VII. Emigrants to North America shall be landed at one or other of the under-mentioned ports—

NEW YORK.
BOSTON.

QUEBEC.
HALIFAX.*

Two agents, one male and one female, shall be appointed by the Government at each of these ports, whose duty it will be to keep the Emigration Committee informed as to the number of emigrants for whom there is a prospect of immediate employment, and as to the necessary arrangements for the conveyance of the emigrants from the ship to their destination, including their subsistence during the journey. The Emigration Committee shall satisfy themselves as to the adequacy of these arrangements, and shall report them in detail to the Local Government Board, whose approval of them shall be obtained before the despatch of any selected emigrants. The Emigration Committee shall also see that a sufficient sum of money is placed by the guardians in the agent's hands to enable these arrangements to be carried out.

Grants to Body or Person other than Boards of Guardians.

VIII. In cases in which the Government grant may be made to any body or person other than a board of guardians, the selection of the emigrants shall be made by such body or person, with the aid of the Emigration Committee acting under the Local Government Board, or one member thereof, and the list of persons so selected shall be transmitted to the Local Government Board for their approval.

IX. The body or person receiving the grant shall undertake to carry out the emigration in the manner prescribed for the guidance of boards of guardians by Rules II, IV, V, VI, and VII.

Emigration to the Australasian and South African Colonies.

X. In the event of emigrants, selected under Rules I. and VIII., proceeding to these Colonies, the necessary arrangements shall be made by the guardians, or other body or persons, in conjunction with the representatives of the Colonial Governments in London, and subject to the approval of the Local Government Board.

Given at Dublin Castle this 24th day of October 1882.

By his Excellency's command,
(Signed) R. G. C. HAMILTON.

* Note.—State the issue of these rules Philadelphia has been added as an additional port.—D. G. C. II., 18 Nov.

Emigration,
Form for Descriptive List.

Union.

List and Description of Persons whom the GUARDIANS of the above Union propose to assist to EMIGRATE.

No.	NAMES.*		Whether Married or Single		Whether Married, Wid., Sex, or Member of any other body, and which, if married, to this List.	Whether Female, and, if so, where the two of Children under 16 years of Age.	Whether receiving Relief.	Whether aged and if so, when, and how long, and whether, if married, with the person named in this List, or to be left in this Country.	Whether	Signs of Rheumatism to which susceptible.	Has Friends of the Workhouse, or not.	Previous Occupations.	Where emigrating to.	Estimated Cost of Emigration.	Fragments of the Total Cost to be provided by the Union, or by Personal Contributions.	Proportion of the Cost provided by Government Grants.	Address of Friends abroad, if any.
	Male.	Female.	M.	S.													

* It will be convenient to arrange the names in this list so that all the persons chargeable to the same electoral division, or to the union at large, and which division may be placed together.

† I certify that I have seen the several inmates of the workhouse named in the above list, and that I consider them to be fit for the voyage.

(Signature)

Medical Officer of the Workhouse.

Dated

Clerk of the Union.

(Signature)

Dated

† The medical certificate will be required only in the case of workhouse inmates.

B.

EMIGRATION.—45 & 46 Vict. cap. 47.

RULES prescribed by the LORD LIEUTENANT in relation to the EMIGRATION of POOR PERSONS under the 18th Section of the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1882.

I. Boards of guardians in non-scheduled unions who are desirous to borrow money for emigration purposes under the 18th section of the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1882, shall prepare lists of the persons wishing to emigrate in the annexed Form (7 B), and shall submit the same to the Local Government Board, with the view of obtaining the Board's consent, as provided in section 26 of 12 & 13 Vict. cap. 104.

II. The guardians shall see that each emigrant has at least the following outfit, subject in the case of a child to such modifications as the guardians may determine, viz. :—

Males.

- 1 suit of clothes.
- 1 overcoat.
- 2 shirts.
- 2 pairs of socks.
- 2 handkerchiefs.
- 1 muffler.
- 1 pair of boots.
- 1 hat or cap.
- 2 towels.
- 1 brush and comb.
- 1 rug or coverlet.
- 1 bag or box.

Females.

- 1 dress.
- 1 jacket.
- 2 woollen petticoats.
- 2 sets of underclothing.
- 2 pairs of stockings.
- 2 handkerchiefs.
- 1 shawl.
- 1 pair of boots.
- 1 hat or bonnet.
- 2 towels.
- 1 brush and comb.
- Sewing and knitting materials.
- 1 rug or coverlet.
- 1 bag or box.

October 10, 1882.

Australia
and South
Africa.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to report that, in accordance with our instructions, we have been in communication with the Agents General of Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and with the Emigration Agents of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and Western Australia. For convenience of reference we have tabulated the information so obtained, and we add a few general remarks.

The object of our inquiries was to ascertain what facilities are offered by the above Colonies to emigrants in the way of reception at depôts before unshipping and after landing, of free or assisted passage, and of opportunity for obtaining employment.

All these points we had full opportunity, thanks to introductions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of discussing with the representatives of the Governments of those Colonies in London, to whom we are indebted for the ready communication of all the information we sought. We regret that the particulars which we are thus enabled to give do not promise much for the end we have in view, viz., provision for emigrants from Ireland of the poorer classes; for unquestionably, in regard to climate, resources, and rates of wages, the Australian and South African Colonies compare favourably with the countries of the North American Continent.

It is almost needless to state that the cost of passage to Australia and New Zealand is in all cases so high that, unless the whole, or almost the whole, of it be met by a system of free or very liberally assisted emigration, those countries are closed to emigrants under the *Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act*, 1882.

In Queensland alone are facilities offered for any considerable amount of free emigration, but we were informed that the number of Irish applying for passages is at all times in excess of the proportion of that nationality allowed by the laws of the Colony.

In several of the Colonies emigration is *assisted*, and in all but Natal the *nominations* system appears to obtain. Under this system colonists nominate their relatives or friends in the United Kingdom, subject to the approval of the Agent General in London, paying a largely reduced fare, and taking charge of the friends on their arrival. Thus the Colonial Government is relieved from all responsibility, while the benefits of select immigration are secured to the Colony. But the advantages of the system are confined to the colonists and their friends at home. Under existing laws the Colonial Governments have no power to nominate, and there is no prospect of the laws being altered unless to meet an exceptional case. We are not without hope that an exception might be made in some cases in favour of agricultural labourers and women fitted for general domestic service, if approved by the Colonial authorities in London; and we recommend that a special application be addressed through the Colonial Office to each of the Governments we have named, asking if it be possible for them to provide free passages for such numbers as they shall determine of emigrants from Ireland of the above-mentioned classes.

From all the accounts which the Committee have received, and as well as documentary, they are led to think that the Dominion of Canada offers the most hopeful field for the rural employment and settlement of large numbers of Irish emigrant farmers and labourers. Canada.

The High Commissioner for Canada was absent from London at the time of our visit, but we had an interview at Belfast with Sir C. Tupper, Minister of Railways in Canada, and Mr. Colner, Secretary to the High Commissioner. Sir C. Tupper gave us a most encouraging account of the prospects of emigrants to Manitoba. He said that owing to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the great amount of building work now going on in the town of Winnipeg, there is an almost unlimited demand for labour in that province. He expressed the greatest desire that the stream of Irish immigration should find its way thither, and assured us that he would aid any movement for that object by every means in his power.

Assisted passages are already offered by the Canadian Government to emigrants intending to reside in Canada at the rate of \$2. per adult to Quebec; and Sir C. Tupper held out hopes of still further assistance in the way of free railway or steamboat transport from Quebec to any destination in the Dominion. He said, however, that there is no chance of his Government making any provision for the settlement of emigrants on their arrival in Manitoba, though it is very necessary that such provision should be made. It is obvious that this cannot be done with the limited means provided by the *Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act*; and unless the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, or other private association, will devise and carry out a settlement scheme in conjunction with the Land Commissioners of Ireland, or otherwise, it is a question how far emigrants should be encouraged to proceed to the North-west. In any case there is a large demand for labour in Ontario and the other provinces of Canada; caused partly by their increasing prosperity and partly by the migration of many of the inhabitants to Manitoba.

On the whole, we incline to the opinion that unless the emigrant has friends in the Far West he had better begin by taking any suitable employment that offers in the eastern provinces, whence he may work his way westward as he gets accustomed to the country, and accumulates the necessary funds.

The best time of year for sending emigrants to Canada is from April to October; but we are informed that domestic servants can go out at any time with good prospect of immediate employment.

The arrangements made by the Canadian Government for the reception and disposal of emigrants, as described to us by the Secretary to the High Commissioner for Canada, seem to be very complete. There are emigration agents and depôts in 11 of the principal towns of Canada. Emigrants are supported there for a time at a moderate charge, and are advised as to the best means of obtaining employment. The Secretary to the High Commissioner, however, informs us that the demand for labour is so great that any long stay at these depôts is unnecessary. There seems little doubt that

under an organized system employment could be secured for all immigrants immediately on their arrival in the country.

United States.

It is likely that owing to the large number of Irish at present settled in the United States many of our emigrants will select that country as their destination. There is no doubt that a considerable amount of employment can be obtained there, and that it is an advantage to the emigrant to find himself among friends on his arrival in a new country. Unfortunately, however, the mass of the emigrants have hitherto remained crowded in the large cities of the Eastern States, instead of pushing on to rural districts farther west. The moral and political evils resulting from this state of things are deplored by thoughtful men of all parties in America. It would not, therefore, be wise to encourage any large emigration of Irish to the United States unless some arrangements were made for the purpose of aiding them in proceeding to the interior and procuring suitable agricultural employment.

The best time for emigration to the United States is in spring and summer.

Excepting the Castle Garden dépôt at New York, there seem to be no satisfactory arrangements in the United States for the reception and disposal of emigrants. It would, therefore, be necessary to appoint agents at the principal ports, whose duty it should be to collect information as to the demand for labour in the different parts of the States, and to assist emigrants in obtaining employment on arrival.

Mr. Take's
committee.

The Committee have been in communication with the honorary secretary of Mr. Take's fund, with the view of ascertaining how far his committee will co-operate with and assist the Government in the following ways:—

1st. In the case of scheduled electoral divisions in respect to which the guardians are unable to provide any part of the cost of emigration, by undertaking the whole of the arrangements, receiving the whole of the maximum grant of 5*l.* per head from the Government; and

2nd. In cases in which the guardians supplement the Government grant, by providing the shipping and taking charge of the emigrants from the moment of embarkation, receiving from the guardians the actual cost of the sea passage, and a small contribution per head towards the expenses after landing.

The honorary secretary informs us, in reply, that the members of his committee are absent from London; that having communicated with them by letter, he has no doubt that they will accept the first proposal, but that their answer to the second will somewhat depend on the report of the gentlemen who have been for some weeks making inquiries for them in America and Canada, and who have not yet returned.

The Committee feel bound, in conclusion, to put forward the recommendation which comes to them from all sides, and as the result of actual experience, that in order to secure the most satisfactory provision for emigrants, either in the United States or in Canada, the number of families sent out in each ship should be limited to about 15. Under the system of agency recommended in the accompanying rules, the Emigration Committee will, of course, be informed when that number may be exceeded.

We beg to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency, the following rules for the purpose of securing the satisfactory emigration of poor persons under the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1882.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. T. REDINGTON.
W. P. GASKELL.

1885.—Thus showing the influence of the Government of Canada, and the Government and Society of the United States.

Country	Belt Passage		Central Passage		Frontal Passage		Relative Height of the Front	Relative Width of the Front	Relative to the Frontal Passage	Total or Relative Frontal Passage	Remarks
	To where given	How high	To where given	How high	To where given	How high					
Canada	None	-	None	-	None	-	None	None	None	None	
Greenland	None	-	None	-	None	-	None	None	None	None	
North America	None	-	None	-	None	-	None	None	None	None	
Europe	None	-	None	-	None	-	None	None	None	None	
Asia	None	-	None	-	None	-	None	None	None	None	
Africa	None	-	None	-	None	-	None	None	None	None	
Australia	None	-	None	-	None	-	None	None	None	None	
South America	None	-	None	-	None	-	None	None	None	None	
Antarctica	None	-	None	-	None	-	None	None	None	None	
Other Regions	None	-	None	-	None	-	None	None	None	None	

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The following suggestions were discussed, and omitted from the rules as belonging to detail. I think they are important details, and that in the interests of the people and the public they should not be lost sight of. I beg respectfully to submit them.

Printed notices shall be circulated in each locality in which the emigration clauses are to be brought into operation informing the people to whom they should apply for assistance to emigrate, and as to the conditions on which assistance will be given.

Applicants shall in every case be warned not to leave their employment, nor to make any proposition to emigrate, until they shall receive notice that they have been selected. Such notice of selection shall be given to every approved emigrant as soon as possible after the decision of the approving authority shall have been made known.

The assistance of the Government grant shall not be given to persons whose property, if sold, should suffice to pay the whole cost of their emigration, or who should be able to support themselves at home.

(Signed) W. P. GASKELL.

10th October 1882.

D.

GENTLEMEN,

Dublin, November 17, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report, that in compliance with your Minute of the 24th October, I proceeded to London on the 24th October ultimo to attend the meeting of the committee of Mr. Tuke's Fund, on the 25th October, to give any explanations the members of that committee might ask of the rules for emigration prescribed by the Lord Lieutenant, and to receive the reply of the committee to the proposal of your Board that they should undertake the emigration in certain electoral divisions.

The committee, having met on the 25th October, referred the rules and other papers to a sub-committee for report, and adjourned until the 7th November instant.

Having communicated to that sub-committee all the information they required, I called at the office of the United States Legation in London, in pursuance of the second instruction in the minute of your Board above referred to, and then proceeded on short leave of absence.

On the 7th November instant I attended the adjourned meeting of the committee of Mr. Tuke's Fund, at which the proposition of your Board that the committee should take charge of the emigration in those electoral divisions pronounced unsafe, without unduly burdening the taxpayers, to raise funds by borrowing, was accepted, as reported in the honorary secretary's letter of the 8th November instant.

It remained for me to ascertain, in communication with the United States Legation in London, and from any other sources that offered, all the information procurable bearing upon the reception on landing, and the chances of employment, of emigrants to the United States.

The United States Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Hopkin, in the absence of the minister, Mr. Lowell, informed me that he has been many years in England, and has no personal knowledge of agents or arrangements in connexion with emigration to the United States; neither is he in a position to supply, from any documents in the office of the Legation, the particular information which I sought. But he told me in general terms that the Federal Government of the United States confines its action with regard to immigrants to freeing their personal property from excise or customs dues.

That each State of the Union enacts its own laws on immigration, and that the municipalities at the ports of landing also make regulations on the subject.

He kindly undertook to obtain for me replies to any questions which it might become my duty to address to him officially, and which he might not himself be able to answer. Meanwhile he referred me to the editor of a newspaper, the "Anglo-American Times," which is published in London, and contains an impartial and reliable record of passing events in the United States, which deals specially with emigration to and settlement in America, and may be read with profit by all interested in those subjects.

I find that the experience of the editor, and the matter of his journal, refer chiefly to settlement as the object, and undoubtedly the best prospect, of emigrants to the United States, whereas it is labour of the commonest kinds which emigrants under the *Arrests Act* must look for, and that within a moderate distance of the eastern seaboard of America.

What then are the conditions which will affect such emigrants?

For the answer which I will give, so far as I am able, to that question I am alone responsible, but I beg explicitly to acknowledge my large indebtedness to members of Mr. Tuke's committee for information fully and freely given.

I think that the following points may be taken as established, viz.:-

That there is a very strong feeling in America against the importation of unsuitable people, particularly of "workhouse paupers."

That the shipping companies are bound by deed to the State authorities to re-ship all helpless or destitute immigrants whom they may have landed on the American shore.

That, although there is a large amount of common labour required in the large cities, there is a large floating population always seeking work, and that it is not the inexperienced hands who get the first offer of employment.

That even this year's emigrants are found joining in the cry "There are too many Irish here; don't send any more."

That the Irishman is not popular as an emigrant, Germans and Scandinavians being preferred.

That, nevertheless, there are chances of employment for (unskilled) families "of the right sort," and having a sufficient number of wage-earners over 12 years of age, in the manufacturing districts

of the Eastern States; but that the demand for such families is limited, and cannot be estimated until the spring.

That, except in the manufacturing mills, not more than 50 per cent. of the labour lasts regularly through the winter.

That the wages of an able-bodied adult in the Eastern States is seldom less than 5s. a day; never less than 4s.

That female domestic servants, or women suitable to such work, are everywhere in demand.

That farm labour is to be had, but that the farmers always want hands able to plough and accustomed to agricultural machines, and that they will seldom take families.

That families, on being taken into employ, have to depend, if without means of their own, upon the employer to advance them food and furniture, the latter costing from 20 to 50 dollars, until they can earn wages, and that the consequent stoppages bear somewhat hardly upon the families at first, and give rise to complaints.

That ordinary families may earn, in the mills, from 8l. per month upwards, but that rent and provisions are dear, dearer than in Canada.

The universal advice with regard to Irish emigrants is, "Put them on the land," i.e., give them the means of "settling." But it is pretty certain, from experience, that the class of people who will emigrate under the *Arrives Act* are not, as a rule, ripe for colonisation.

Wages, however, and the demand for labour, are much better in the Western States than in the Eastern; and there is good ground for the conclusion that if emigrants can be put down in the west, i.e., west of Chicago, they will surely prosper.

One great object will be hereafter, by keeping down the expenses on this side, by obtaining the ocean passage at as low a rate as possible, and by making the most favourable terms possible direct with railway companies in America, to *push emigrants as far west as possible*.

The most satisfactory arrangements for the landing of emigrants in America are at New York. A brief description of those arrangements accompanies. They appear to be very complete.

I have, &c.

To the Local Government Board.

(Signed) W. P. GASKELL.

ABSTRACT of the REGULATIONS of the STATE of NEW YORK for the RECEPTION of IMMIGRANTS at the PORT of NEW YORK, and Statement of the Facilities afforded to them for obtaining EMPLOYMENT and proceeding to their Destinations.

The State Emigrant Landing Depot at Castle Garden is the legal and compulsory place of debarkation for all *steamer passengers*.

The number of *steamer passengers* landed there in 1881 was 441,044, or by months as under, viz. :—

January	-	-	-	-	-	8,082
February	-	-	-	-	-	9,753
March	-	-	-	-	-	27,708
April	-	-	-	-	-	59,748
May	-	-	-	-	-	76,791
June	-	-	-	-	-	59,721
July	-	-	-	-	-	34,835
August	-	-	-	-	-	33,840
September	-	-	-	-	-	36,378
October	-	-	-	-	-	39,284
November	-	-	-	-	-	31,000
December	-	-	-	-	-	23,964
						<u>441,044</u>

so that in April and June the emigrants passing through Castle Garden were 2,000 a day, including Sundays, and in May 3,500 a day.

An officer from Castle Garden boards every emigrant ship on arrival in the port.

After examination of their luggage on board by customs officers, immigrants are transferred by barge or steamboat to Castle Garden, being carefully examined as they enter, in order that it may be seen whether they are likely to become a future charge to the State. They so pass into the "Rotunda," a building capable of accommodating about 2,000 persons, and in which everything possible under the circumstances has been done to secure the comfort of the new arrivals.

In the building are found a—

- Restaurant and bread stands, for supplying plain food at moderate prices, and kept open at night if necessary;
- Responsible brokers to change money at current rates, without deduction;
- Interpreters speaking and writing every European language (query Irish?—W. Gaskell); a
- Telegraph office, and a
- Railroad agency of the main lines, where immigrants may purchase tickets and register their luggage; a
- Baggage delivery agency for New York City;
- Licensed boarding-house keepers, wearing badges; a
- Physician ready to attend to the sick, and a temporary hospital to serve until patients can be moved to the hospital on Ward's Island; a

Labour bureau, which found employment in 1881 for 49,745 persons, with employers all over the United States; and an

Information bureau, where immigrants inquiring for friends in America, or vice versa, may hear all that is known about them.

The care of the State for immigrants is shown by the following figures:—

\$5,372 free meals were furnished to destitute immigrants.

12,542 dollars were advanced to assist in forwarding immigrants to their friends, or to places where employment had been found for them.

913 persons were returned to Europe, while 6,527 persons were admitted to the hospital on Ward's Island.

(It is perhaps worthy of passing remark that, whereas the New York Commissioners for Emigration applied to the Legislature for 300,000 dollars to meet the expenses of the State emigrant institutions, the Legislature only appropriated 150,000 dollars for the purpose; and that therefore, as the Report of the Commissioners states, "many necessary repairs to buildings have been left undone, and contemplated improvements in the manner of receiving and protecting immigrants have had to be postponed.")

The shipping companies now pay to Castle Garden half a dollar per adult immigrant landed.

The whole of the services rendered to immigrants by the officials attached to Castle Garden are free of expense to the immigrant; and the railway agents are also required to convey their passengers, with their luggage, free of expense from Castle Garden to the railroad terminus.

The floor of the Rotunda Building is open for the free use of recently arrived immigrants until ready to take their departure, and they are "requested to make use of the wash rooms before leaving the premises."

W. P. GASKELL.

NOTE.—The estimate of the Emigration Commissioners, apart from the staff of the hospital establishment at Ward's Island, for the staff of the Castle Garden Landing Depot for 1882 includes a secretary, treasurer, 18 clerks and interpreters, 5 inspectors, a resident physician, 2 hospital nurses, 1 matron, 1 janitor, 6 gate-keepers, 1 day and 4 night watchmen, &c., at salaries amounting to 40,000 dollars.—W. P. GASKELL.

E.

LIST OF UNIONS from which applications to be Scheduled under the Emigration Clauses of the *Act of 1882* (Ireland) Act, 1882, have been received by the Local Government Board.

Union.	Result of Application.
Ballynascloe - - - - -	3 Electoral Divisions Scheduled.
Ballyvaughan - - - - -	3 " " "
Boyle - - - - -	23 " " "
Cahoreiveen - - - - -	All " " "
Castleroe - - - - -	13 " " "
Claremorris - - - - -	16 " " "
Dromore, West - - - - -	0 " " "
Kenmare - - - - -	The whole Union.
Letterkenny - - - - -	5 Electoral Divisions " "
Loughrea - - - - -	5 " " "
Stokestown - - - - -	7 " " "
Westport - - - - -	16 " " "
Bellina - - - - -	} Under consideration.
Ballyshannon - - - - -	
Carriek-on-Shannon - - - - -	
Galway - - - - -	
Gleannamaddy - - - - -	
Glin - - - - -	
Manorhamilton - - - - -	
Milford - - - - -	
Mohill - - - - -	
Roscommon - - - - -	
Sligo - - - - -	
Strawder - - - - -	
Tobercurry - - - - -	
Tralee - - - - -	

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